(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry and NT, Kanpur are working together to set up R&D Centre to modernise internal security in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) how the proposed Centre will help the security agencies to update their intelligence and working systems to face the challenges of modern day security threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has received a proposal from IIT (Kanpur) for creation of Homeland Security Centre (HSC) to assist the MHA in addressing important homeland security issues, particularly those requiring scientific, technical and analytical expertise.

Generating electricity from sea waves

1056. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the power position whether Government is laying emphasis to augment power supply through non-conventional sources;

(b) if so, what percentage of total power supply has been received from these sources;

(c) like in foreign countries, whether Government has tried to harness sea waves to produce energy for creating additional supply of power; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to initiate a survey for tapping the vast oceans and seas surrounding our country for generating electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The estimated potential of renewable energy such as wind, small hydro and biomass is about 80,000 MW in the country. The aim is to deploy around 10 per cent, of the additional grid interactive power installed capacity from renewables during the 10th and 11th Plan periods, comprising around 5 percentage points from wind (5000 MW), 2 percentage points from small hydro power (2000 MW) and 3 percentage points from bio energey (3000 MW). Renewable power contributes about 6 per cent. (6160

MW) of the total installed capacity in the country, as on 31 3.2005. As much as 18 per cent, i.e., 2643 MW of the additional installed power capacity has been commissioned during the first 3 years of the 10th Plan (2002—2005). Of this, 13 per cent. (1967 MW) has come from wind power, 2 per cent. (267 MW) from small-hydro power and around 3 per cent. (407 MW) from bio-energy, which is highly satisfactory.

(c) and (d) The various forms of energy from the sea and oceans which are receiving attention at present are tidal power, ocean thermal energy conversion and energy from waves and ocean currents. Presently, only tidal power can be technologically demonstrated. In India, the Gulf of Kutch and the Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat and the delta of Ganga in the Sunderbans, West Bengal are potential sites for generating tidal power. However, tidal power is not yet commercially viable. The Department of Ocean Development has supported a wave energy project of an installed capacity of 50 KW near Thiruvananthapuram.

Agreement between India-Russia-China in power sector

1057. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy policy was on top of the agenda as Foreign Minister from Oil deficient Asian giants China and India met Russian counterpart to analyze the problem;

(b) if so, whether both China and India with large, growing and industrialising populations are looking for energy outside their borders;

(c) if so, whether India-China-Russia had discussion on energy policy;

(d) if so, to what extent Russia had agreed to help and assist both China and India to meet energy needs; and

(e) whether any agreement between India-Russia-China has been signed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) The Foreign Minister of India, China and Russia met in Vladivostok on June 2, 2005 and discussed prospects for economic cooperation in the trilateral format. The three Ministers acknowledged the considerable potential for